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Vero Dissegno di Buda Citta Capitale dell'Ongharia Inferiore Assediata dall'armi Imperiali l'ano. 1686

Stock#: 85896
Map Maker: Collignon
Date: 1686
Place: Rome
Color: Uncolored
Condition: VG
Size: 14.25 x 11 inches
Price: \$ 1,600.00



Description:

Unrecorded broadside showing the Siege of Budapest in 1686.

Buda is shown in the foreground, with cannon fire raining down upon it. Pest appears on the far side of the river. The armies of the Holy Roman Empire are shown in the foreground.

Includes a key locating approximately 20 points of interest within the battle.

Siege of Buda

The Siege of Buda (1686) was fought between the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire, as part of the follow-up campaign in Hungary after the Battle of Vienna. The Holy League took Buda after a long siege.

In 1686, two years after the unsuccessful first siege of Buda, a renewed campaign was started to take Buda. This time, the Holy League's army was much larger, containing between 65,000-100,000 men, including German, Hungarian, Croat, Dutch, English, Spanish, Czech, Italian, Catalan, French, Burgundian, Danish and Swedish soldiers, and other Europeans as volunteers, artillerymen, and officers. The Turkish defenders consisted of 7,000 men.

By the middle of June 1686, the siege had begun. On July 27, the Holy League's army started a large-scale attack, which was repulsed by the Turkish defenders. A Turkish relief army arrived at Buda in the middle of August led by Grand Vizier Sarı Süleyman Paşa, but the besieged Ottoman forces led by commander Abdurrahman Abdi Arnavut Pasha was unable to mount any offensive and he was soon after killed in



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action.

As a consequence of the recapture of Buda and the success at the Battle of Mohács (1687), the Hungarian parliament recognized at Pressburg in November 1687, that the inheritance of the Hungarian crown had passed to the Habsburgs. In addition, the Hungarian parliament committed itself to crown the Habsburg successor to the throne, still, during his father's lifetime as king of Hungary. Thus, on December 9, 1687 Joseph, the 9-year-old son of emperor Leopold, was crowned, as the first hereditary king with the Stephanskrona crown.

Rarity

The battle plan is apparently unrecorded.

Detailed Condition:

Minor soiling.